

BOMBS SET OFF IN ST. PATRICK'S AND A RECTORY

Priest and Praying Boy Hurt
in Dynamite Attacks
on Churches.

FIFTY WORSHIPPERS'
LIVES ENDANGERED

Internal Machine at St. Al-
phonse's Breaks Many
Windows.

PEWS WRECKED IN
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

Death Dealing Contrivances
Alike—Painter Arrested
as Blasphemer.

A bomb placed by an unknown person, supposedly an anti-clerical fanatic, exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral late yesterday afternoon, doing very little damage and hurting no one seriously, but causing more excitement than that part of the Fifth Avenue district has seen for many a day.

Six hours later another bomb exploded in the area way before the rectory of St. Alphonsus's Church, in West Broadway just north of Canal street. This bomb exploded with such terrific force that almost every window in the rectory and windows in adjoining buildings were shattered.

Late last night the police admitted that they had no clue regarding the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. There had been few people in the building at the time. Not one of them had seen anyone who looked suspicious. A young man who was kneeling in a pew in St. Patrick's was struck by a flying bit of iron in the forehead, but the skin was only slightly cut.

Priest Hurt When Asleep.

One of the priests asleep in the rectory at St. Alphonsus's Church was cut about the face by flying bits of glass from a shattered window. His injuries were not serious.

Meanwhile, between the explosion of the two bombs, a man who said he was Olof Olsen stationed himself at the entrance of Holy Trinity Church, in West Eighty-second street near Amsterdam avenue, and began to deliver an anti-clerical speech and to shout objectionable remarks at persons entering and coming out of the church.

He was arrested and locked in a cell after he had been unable to pay a \$10 fine imposed in night court, and as soon as the cell door closed on him he resumed his speech making and directed it as before against Roman Catholics.

From bits of iron which were picked up both in St. Patrick's and in the area way at St. Alphonsus's rectory the police believe that both bombs were similar in make and probably had been placed by the same person. There had been a suspicion in Inspector Faurot's mind earlier in the evening that Olsen might be able to tell something about the incident at St. Patrick's.

Terrific Detonation.

The bomb which exploded at St. Alphonsus's caused nearly as much excitement as the one exploded in St. Patrick's. Its detonation was terrific. The priests sleeping in the building said that their beds were rocked as if by an earthquake. The damage it did was slight, all of the area being of stone and cement. A twelve inch hole was chipped away in the area floor. That was all.

As was the case at St. Patrick's, there is no clue as to the perpetrator of the second atrocity. A policeman who was standing near Grand street in West Broadway a few minutes before the explosion saw a man passing the rectory, but there was nothing to excite suspicion in his actions. It even seemed possible to the police that the bomb might have been thrown from a Sixth Avenue elevated train window.

At precisely 4:45 o'clock—and the moment is pretty well established, because Police Sergeant Bruck happened to be standing outside of St. Patrick's Cathedral and looking at his watch—the bomb exploded in the great church. Several candle sticks on altars in the church toppled and fell crashing. Those who were in the building said the roar and who reverberating through the great nave were deafening. Even above the sound of Fifth Avenue traffic, very heavy at that time, the report was heard for half a mile in all directions.

Dynamite the Explosive.

The force of the explosion seemed to be downward, the dynamite, for that presumably is what was in the bomb, making a hole three feet in diameter in the stone floor of the floor.

The stone steps leading to the baptistery and the nearby wall showed a shock. Four pew doors and the woodwork about them were literally splintered. Bits of this wood which

WARSAW'S FALL BELIEVED NEAR BY WASHINGTON

American Consul Prepares to
Take Over British
Consulate.

GERMANS ADVANCE
TO THE VISTULA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—An inquiry from Thomas E. Meenan, Consul at Warsaw, as to whether he had authority to take over the British Consulate in that city was received at the State Department to-day and led to the conclusion that the fall of Warsaw must be more nearly threatened than had previously been supposed.

Consul Meenan reported that the British Consul at Warsaw had asked him to take over the British Consulate in case the city is taken by the Germans. He has been informed by the State Department that he is to take charge of the British Consulate whenever requested to do so.

It was learned here to-day that the Germans are absolutely confident of taking Warsaw very soon.

In the event of the capture of Warsaw by the Germans it is predicted that autonomy will be promptly given to Poland. This action by Germany will, Germans assert, take the edge from the British claim that the allies are fighting for the rights of the small nation and freedom of the oppressed.

Great Britain has cabled to Washington giving a list of cities in the war zones, where she desires the United States to take charge of her interests in case of German capture. In the list is Warsaw.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING.

**Fate of Campaign May Hang on
Ivangorod-Warsaw Conflict.**
By B. W. NORREGAARD.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the
London "Daily Mail."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—To-day's official communique was very short and very important. It states that on Sunday a battle commenced on the left bank of the Vistula and on the roads leading from Ivangorod to Warsaw. Otherwise, according to the communique, there is no change in the situation.

It is certain that a giant battle, the greatest in the history of the war, is now going on. On the issue of this struggle hangs the fate of this year's campaign and possibly of the whole war.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

**Austro-German Army Retakes Lem-
berg—Can Hold Only Warsaw.**
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Official announcements from Vienna and Berlin which arrived here to-day state that the Germans and Austro-Hungarians are now in possession of all of Russian Poland which lies west of the Vistula River.

Petrograd remains silent upon this point. If these official statements are true they mean that instead of there having been an unbroken string of Russian victories, in which the demoralized Austro-Hungarian army was pushed far back into Galicia and the Germans forced to guard the frontiers of Silesia, Posen and West Prussia, the Russians have been forced to drop the offensive and have been driven back more than eighty miles into Russian Poland.

The official Berlin statement, coming by way of Amsterdam, says that the Russians have been swept back to the Vistula River, and the only point held by them in this district is Warsaw, the capital.

From The Hague comes the rumor, sent from Berlin, but not official, that Lemberg, in Galicia, has been recaptured by the reinforced Austro-Hungarian army, and from Vienna comes official word that Przemyel has been relieved and that the Russian armies operating in Galicia have been driven back to the San River.

Pursued Across Frontier.

This is the official Berlin statement: "After their expulsion from East Prussia the Russian armies were pursued across the frontier. The centre of the German military operations is now Poland."

"The few kilometers lost by the Germans in Russian territory near the East Prussian frontier were of little importance, as it was never intended definitely to occupy or govern Suwalki."

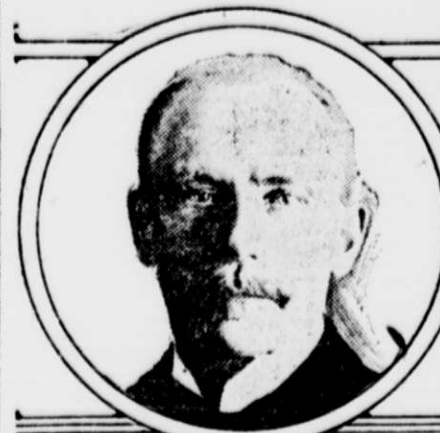
"It is not true that the siege of Ostrowiec has been abandoned, as the fortress has never been besieged. During our retreat to the East Prussian frontier our troops nowhere were defeated, but on the contrary repulsed any attacks of the Russians."

The official announcement given out in Vienna follows:

"Our offensive has reached the San River after numerous fights, most of which resulted victoriously for our troops."

"The relief of the stronghold of Przemyel has been completed. To the north and south of this fortress what remains of the hostile army has been

BOERS RISE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN; MARTIAL LAW FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICA; MARITZ, URGED BY GERMANS, IN REVOLT



LORD BUXTON.

Believed to Have Yielded to
Promises Made at
Berlin.

KAISER MAY AID IN
FOUNDING REPUBLIC

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
CAPE TOWN, via London, Oct. 13.—A serious revolt has broken out in the north-west of the Cape provinces and Lord Buxton, Governor-General of the Union, has proclaimed martial law throughout every part of the Union of South Africa.

The rebels are led by Col. Solomon G. Maritz, who fought in the Boer war and who has been military commander of the north-west Cape province. Disaffection in that district has been marked for some time, but an outbreak was avoided until the South African Government determined to supersede Col. Maritz. He sent a defiant answer to the communication notifying him of the decision, arrested the loyal members of his command, joined the remainder to German forces and took the field for war.

The halt that caught the Dutch soldiers and citizens in the north-west was furnished by Germany in the shape of a promise to aid in the establishment of a free republic, built upon the ruins of the British dependency.

Boths to Fight Rebels.

Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union, former Boer leader and now commander of the Union forces which he is to lead against German Southwest Africa, is expected to take severe measures to suppress the rebellion. Dutch citizens here insist that the majority of the Boers are adherents of Great Britain in the present war and that Maritz and his followers have been blinded by German praise and inducements.

Lord Buxton's proclamation, which was published yesterday in the gazette extraordinary, to take effect to-day, provides for the administration of all the Cape provinces as if a state of war existed. The proclamation follows:

Whereas a state of war exists between the British Empire on the one hand and the German Empire on the other, and whereas the Government of the protectorate of German Southwest Africa has, through a widespread secret propaganda, persistently endeavored to seduce citizens of the Union and officers and members of the defence forces of the Union from their allegiance, and to cause rebellion and civil war within the Union, and whereas these efforts have so far succeeded that Lieut.-Col. Solomon Gerhardt Maritz, together with a number of his officers and a portion of the forces under his command, has shamefully and traitorously gone over to the enemy and is now in open rebellion against the Government and the people of the Union, and is, in conjunction with forces of the enemy, invading the northern portion of the Cape province;

And whereas there is grave reason to think that the Government of German Southwest Africa has, through its numerous spies and agents, communicated with and corrupted also other citizens of the Union under the false and treacherous pretext of favoring the establishment of a republic in South Africa; and whereas the Government of the Union considers it necessary to take effective measures to protect and defend the interests of the Union and its loyal and law abiding citizens against these insidious and treacherous attacks from within and without, and to that end to declare martial law.

Continuing, the proclamation declares that the whole Union of South Africa is under martial law as understood and administered in time of war, and dating from to-day.

The proclamation is signed by Lord Buxton, Governor-General of the Union, and countersigned by Gen. Smuts, Minister of Defence.

MAY OUTNUMBER LOYAL.

London fears Gen. Maritz's Command is formidable.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Until to-day Great Britain had been able to concentrate all her attention and energies upon the prosecution of war by land and sea upon Germany and Austria. There was not a discordant note in the chorus of



★ HERE REBEL BOERS PLAN NEW REPUBLIC.

Map showing the contiguity of German southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa, where a revolt is under way.

Belgian Duplicity Now Proved, Berlin Asserts

Archives Said to Show British
Plan to Violate
Neutrality.

"GERMANY FORCED
TO ACT IN DEFENCE"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The very highest importance is attached by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to the report received from Berlin of the finding of papers in the Belgian archives in Brussels which, it is stated, prove that as long ago as 1906 the British Government was arranging with Belgium military plans which would be in violation of the neutrality of Belgium in case of a war between Germany and Great Britain.

In German quarters this is regarded as the strongest blow to the case of Great Britain which has yet been delivered. It is argued that the alienation of American sympathy was largely due to the belief in the United States that Germany ruthlessly violated Belgium's neutrality and that England is fighting in that cause, whereas the documents now reported to have been found establish the fact that Belgium never was neutral and therefore has no grievance against Germany.

Count von Bernstorff made public the following statement:

"The German Ambassador drew special attention to-day to the telegram which came from German headquarters. This telegram proves the German contention that the allies did not intend to respect Belgian neutrality. It even proves more, namely, that Belgian neutrality practically did not exist and that the Belgian Government was conspiring with the allies against Germany. Notwithstanding the denials coming from French sources it is a fact that French prisoners were taken at Liege and Namur, who acknowledged that they had been in those fortresses before the German troops entered Belgium."

"On the French side it has been asserted that the German Chancellor in Parliament had acknowledged that Germany was doing wrong in violating Belgian neutrality. It must, however, not be overlooked that the Chancellor further said:

"We know that the allies do not intend to respect Belgian neutrality, and Germany, in the position she is in, attacked from three sides, cannot wait while the allies can wait."

"At that time the Belgian archives were not at the disposal of the German Government. If the Chancellor had known at the time he made his speech that Belgium was not neutral he would certainly have spoken of the alleged Belgian neutrality in a different way."

"Germany has violated the frontiers of a really neutral country, while the allies are on record for disregarding all obligations toward China."

At the British Embassy no comment was made on either the report of the finding of these documents reported yesterday nor on the statement of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Papers Prove Nothing.

Though no comment was made at the British Embassy or in other quarters sympathizing with the allies' cause, a despatch contained in the British White Book was referred to as proof that the papers alleged to have been found in the Belgian archives proved nothing even if they actually existed.

This despatch was a communication from Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at London, un-



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

Wounded Aviator, After Dar-
ing Descent, Sends Re-
port to His General.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 13.—The harried Government of Belgium, with hardly any territory left to administer and no place of absolute safety to perform its functions, has decided to abandon the country entirely for the present and to re-

move to French soil. The French Government has prepared quarters for its accommodation at the seaport of Havre, whither a number of Belgian Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps sailed to-day aboard a French steamship.

Real anxiety is felt in Ostend at the swiftness and nearness of the German advance. Bruges is only fourteen miles due east by rail from the erstwhile capital, and it is realized in Ostend that an attack may be expected within a short time, even if the Germans have got no further than Eecloo.

It would occasion no surprise here if Ostend were abandoned without a struggle and the army now holding it moved south to drive at the Germans pressing toward the northern coast of France. There are indications that such a plan has been considered. It is, however, not known to what extent the defenses of Ostend have been prepared. References to that point have been uniformly suppressed by the censors. The city may now be an enormously strong fortress or it may be virtually unprotected.

At midnight last night the German forces seemed to be approaching Ostend from three directions—from Ypres, in south Belgium; through Dixmude from Courtrai, and from Antwerp. The latter army is to-night only about fifteen miles from the city.

Fierce Fighting Reported.

The correspondent of the Times at Ostend telegraphs that a fierce battle has been going on in the triangle, the points of which are Dixmude and Ypres, in southern Belgium, and the coast city of Dunkirk, in France, on the Straits of Dover.

This, the correspondent says, is a determined effort on the part of Von Kluck's right wing to cut through the allies' lines. Thus far the attempt has been frustrated.

King Albert remains at Ostend to command the Belgian army. The Minister of War and some members of the Cabinet remain with him to carry on their duties in Belgium as long as possible. Meanwhile an important German army is reported to be approaching Ostend, the evacuation of which may be compelled eventually by the exigencies of military strategy. This army is said to have already taken Bruges.

One cogent reason for the removal to Havre is that German aviators have begun an attack on Ostend. Despatches from the city say two bombs were dropped there late Monday. While neither of the missiles exploded, the danger to the Government there was obvious and plans were immediately made for the transfer of the archives and officials to France. The Government at Bordeaux was communicated with and provision was made for the change.

Germans Push Advance.

Meanwhile the importance of Belgium as a battle ground grows every hour. The Germans are apparently determined to leave not a foot of ground unoccupied, if they can, and patrols of cyclists and Uhlans are advancing in every direction. It is believed that the forts along the Scheldt, the outer part of the defenses of Antwerp, are still resisting and are enraging some part at least of the besieging armies.

At any rate, lively fighting is under way from towns very near the Antwerp defenses on the west to within a comparatively few miles of Ostend. Reports of the occupation of Ghent are confirmed by despatches from Ostend telling of the arrival there of fugitives from Ghent and the surrounding villages.

German cyclists entered Ghent at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and a larger force following at their heels took possession of the city. Many inhabitants fled to Bruges and the coast towns and communication of every sort with Ostend was cut off at once.

A Central News despatch from Ostend

GERMANS DASH ON OSTEND; ONLY 23 MILES AWAY

Belgian Government Moved
to France as Foe Ap-
proaches.

HAVRE IS NOW
THE NEW CAPITAL

King Albert Remains to Be
at Head of Army in
the Field.

GHENT IS OCCUPIED;
BRUGES THREATENED

Advance on Other Channel
Ports by Invader Is
Awaited.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 13.—The harried Government of Belgium, with hardly any territory left to administer and no place of absolute safety to perform its functions, has decided to abandon the country entirely for the present and to re-

move to French soil. The French Government has prepared quarters for its accommodation at the seaport of Havre, whither a number of Belgian Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps sailed to-day aboard a French steamship.

Real anxiety is felt in Ostend at the swiftness and nearness of the German advance. Bruges is only fourteen miles due east by rail from the erstwhile capital, and it is realized in Ostend that an attack may be expected within a short time, even if the Germans have got no further than Eecloo.

It would occasion no surprise here if Ostend were abandoned without a struggle and the army now holding it moved south to drive at the Germans pressing toward the northern coast of France. There are indications that such a plan has been considered. It is, however, not known to what extent the defenses of Ostend have been prepared. References to that point have been uniformly suppressed by the censors. The city may now be an enormously strong fortress or it may be virtually unprotected.

At midnight last night the German forces seemed to be approaching Ostend from three directions—from Ypres, in south Belgium; through Dixmude from Courtrai, and from Antwerp. The latter army is to-night only about fifteen miles from the city.

Fierce Fighting Reported.

The correspondent of the Times at Ostend telegraphs that a fierce battle has been going on in the triangle, the points of which are Dixmude and Ypres, in southern Belgium, and the coast city of Dunkirk, in France, on the Straits of Dover.

This, the correspondent says, is a determined effort on the part of Von Kluck's right wing to cut through the allies' lines. Thus far the attempt has been frustrated.

King Albert remains at Ostend to command the Belgian army. The Minister of War and some members of the Cabinet remain with him to carry on their duties in Belgium as long as possible. Meanwhile an important German army is reported to be approaching Ostend, the evacuation of which may be compelled eventually by the exigencies of military strategy. This army is said to have already taken Bruges.

One cogent reason for the removal to Havre is that German aviators have begun an attack on Ostend. Despatches from the city say two bombs were dropped there late Monday. While neither of the missiles exploded, the danger to the Government there was obvious and plans were immediately made for the transfer of the archives and officials to France. The Government at Bordeaux was communicated with and provision was made for the change.

Germans Push Advance.

Meanwhile the importance of Belgium as a battle ground grows every hour. The Germans are apparently determined to leave not a foot of ground unoccupied, if they can, and patrols of cyclists and Uhlans are advancing in every direction. It is believed that the forts along the Scheldt, the outer part of the defenses of Antwerp, are still resisting and are enraging some part at least of the besieging armies.

At any rate, lively fighting is under way from towns very near the Antwerp defenses on the west to within a comparatively few miles of Ostend. Reports of the occupation of Ghent are confirmed by despatches from Ostend telling of the arrival there of fugitives from Ghent and the surrounding villages.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.
New York, Oct. 13. Complete office outfitting.